

For the Southern Standard.

Chloroform.

ITS HISTORY, COMPOSITION, PROPERTIES, &c.
Mr. Editor: As Chloroform has of late been extensively used as an anesthetic agent in painful surgical operations, a brief account of its origin, composition, properties, &c., would at least prove interesting to a portion of your numerous readers.

Chloroform is a substance that has long been known to chemists, under the name of "Oil of Dutch Chemists," and "Dutch Oil." It was first discovered in 1796, by an association of Dutch chemists at Harlem; they also discovered at the same time bicarburetted hydrogen gas, which they called olefiant gas, from the fact of its producing this oily compound, or Dutch oil, when combined with its own volume of chlorine. The terms chloric ether, bichloric ether, perchloric ether, and Dutch oil are all synonyms of Chloroform. The term Chloroform was first proposed by Dumas, signifying, as he suggested, the relation of this substance to formic acid, or its hypothetical radical formyle.

The production of "chloric ether," (it being so called) by the action of alcohol with chloride of lime, was discovered almost simultaneously and without conference, by Samuel Guthrie of Sackett's Harbor, N. Y., in 1841, and by M. E. Soubeiran in France. In both cases alcohol was distilled from a solution of chloride of lime in water, but in different proportions. The medical article known under the name of "chloric ether," as it is usually found in trade, is a very impure alcoholic mixture, and which retains very little of the real properties of the Chloroform. It may do for internal use as a diffusive stimulant; but not to inhale as an anesthetic agent in surgical operations, as sickness of the stomach and headache follows its administration.

The general mode of preparing Chloroform is to introduce six pounds of dry chloride of lime into a copper still, containing four gallons of water, the still having a capacity of ten or twelve gallons. Half a gallon of alcohol is added—the materials are well mixed and a cautious distillation commenced; a strong condensing apparatus is attached, and very soon the dense globules of Chloroform are seen falling into the receiver.

Soubeiran recommends the following process:—Distill with a brisk fire, 10 parts chloride of lime, well mixed with 60 parts of hot water, and two parts of rectified spirits of sp. gr. 85, from a copper still, only two-thirds filled, into a refrigerated receiver, being particular to not let the temperature exceed 176°. Messrs. Duncan & Flockhart, druggists of Edinburgh, manufacture Chloroform on a large scale. They employ two large wooden barrels as a still, and a third as a receiver. Into the two first they introduce steam which both furnishes heat and water for the process. Sixty pounds of chloride of lime are used by them at each distillation; by this process they have made as high as three hundred ounces of Chloroform a day. On an average they have found that the chloride of lime employed yields half its weight of Chloroform.

M. M. Haralet and Laroque recommend the following as the cheapest mode of manufacturing the Chloroform. Put into a still heated with a water bath, 37 quarts of water, which must be heated to about 100° F.; then stir in 11 pounds quick lime previously slacked, and 22 pounds chloride of lime, upon this pour 31 pints of alcohol of 85, and when the whole is mixed, the lead is to be put on the still, and the water of the bath caused to boil as soon as possible, observing to slacken the fire as soon as the heat reaches the neck of the still. They have estimated that chloroform made by this process can be afforded at \$1.25 per pound.

Chloroform, when not carefully prepared and fully purified from all the chlorinated oils, is apt, when inhaled, to occasion giddiness, head-ache, and nausea. It is therefore of some consequence to be acquainted with the most delicate tests, by which the purity of this important substance can be determined. One of the tests recommended by Prof. Gregory is pure and colorless sulphuric acid. "If such acid remains colorless after being agitated with double its own bulk of chloroform, it may be taken as evidence that the chloroform is pure; if however the acid be discolored or changed to a yellow or brown, after being agitated with chloroform, it should be rejected as impure." A more convenient mode of determining the purity of chloroform as far as the chlorinated oils are concerned, is to put a few drops in a clean watch crystal; if it readily evaporates and leaves no discoloration upon the glass, it may be considered pure, otherwise it should be rejected. I should have previously remarked that chloroform, after being condensed from the still, must in all cases pass through a purifying process. The course now pursued by the most of manufacturers, is first to wash it well with distilled water, and then with sulphuric acid; the purification is then completed with peroxide of manganese, with which it is agitated, and left in contact, until the odor of sulphuric acid is removed.

Chloroform from its high price is frequently adulterated with ether and alcohol, with both of which it readily combines. M. Mialhe has proposed the following test for the presence of alcohol. Drop into distilled water a small portion of chloroform. If it be pure it remains transparent at the bottom of the glass, but, if it contains even a small proportion of alcohol the globules acquire a milky appearance.

Pure chloroform is a limpid, colorless liquid, having an ethereal odor, and hot, aromatic, saccharine taste, and is composed of carbon 2, hydrogen 1, and chlorine 3. Its formula may therefore be expressed thus: C₂HCl₃.

Notwithstanding chloroform under various names has been known for upwards of half a century, still its composition was not accurately determined until the year 1835, by Dumas, and by whom it was called chloroform, from its close relation to formic acid, it being formic acid, excepting the three equivalents to Oxygen, which is replaced by three of chlorine.

The first account that we have of it, as a remedial agent, is to be found in Prof. Siliman's Elements of Chemistry, vol. 2, p. 20, published in 1830. Its introduction as an anesthetic or pain destroying agent, is due to Prof. Simpson of Edinburgh, who has published a valuable work entitled Anesthesia, or the Employment of Chloroform and Ether in Surgery, &c. This is prob-

bly the best work that has yet been published on the use and effects of Chloroform. Every physician, before administering this powerful agent, should examine this book.

Chloroform, when taken internally, acts as a sedative narcotic, probably operating through the nervous system independently of vascular action. As prepared by Guthrie it was used internally as early as 1832, with favorable results, in asthma, spasmodic cough, scarlet fever, and atonic quinsy; since which time it has been advantageously administered in neuralgia and other painful affections. Its most important use, however, is, as an anesthetic agent, by inhalation. In this respect it is considered perfectly safe by Prof. Simpson and others who have carefully examined its effects on the living system, at least when prudently administered.

To insure success in administering the chloroform, it is necessary to conduct the process with certain conditions. The patient should as far as possible be in a state of quietude, and free from all mental excitement, both during the time of inhaling it and recovery. All talking and jesting during the time should be strictly prohibited. In this way any tendency to excitement is avoided, and the desired effect more certainly and speedily induced. Again, the person administering the chloroform should be sufficiently acquainted with its effects on the living system, and the various temperaments, to know when the proper anesthetic effect is produced, without resorting to the barbarous practice of sticking pins in the patient, or pinching them to know when the state of insensibility is produced. Persons who have to resort to such a course, might be deceived, and carry this powerful somnolent agent a little too far. In our present state of knowledge the only means that can be used with any degree of hope when an over dose has been administered, are to place the patient in a reclining posture, dash cold water, in the face friction, and the application of ammonia to the nose. If these should fail, artificial respiration should be resorted to.

Chloroform as it is, has evidently proved a great blessing to the human family, and if chemists could now discover an infallible antidote for its dangerous effects upon the living system, the surgeon could then in imitation of Jehovah himself, with confidence "cause a deep sleep" to fall upon his patient, even sufficient for the removal of a "rib" and the "closing up of the flesh" without pain or risk of the life of his patient.

WM. SPILLMAN.

Columbus, Miss., Feb'y, 1852.

By the accompanying letter, recently addressed to Kossuth, it will be seen that the dames of Ohio are showing their sympathy for his cause, by tendering to him the choicest of their domestic products:

"Honored Sir: Permit me, an humble lady, to say to you that, in view of the redemption of Hungary, through your democratic exertions, and having neither silver nor gold to present you with, as an aid to the divine achievement, I deem it a duty, connected with a privilege, to present you, my son, who is dearer to my anxious heart, sir, than silver or gold, and on the day in which liberty shall be proclaimed to Hungary, to have my grandson, Harmon Kossuth, now near eleven months old, so trained as to raise his little hat in honor to God and liberty."

MRS. REV. J. F. DONAHUE.

LIFE IN NEW YORK.—The following paragraphs from Monday's Tribune present some of the phases of life in New York:

"John Wilson was arrested yesterday for stealing some mutton from Fulton Market. When taken into custody, he said he committed the theft for the purpose of being arrested and sent to prison, as he had been for a long time out of employment, and had not eaten any food for nearly two days.

Bridget Boulton, a recently arrived Irish emigrant, committed suicide yesterday by drowning herself at pier No. 11 North River. The unfortunate woman had been living in a state of great destitution for some days, and it is supposed that this was the cause of her self-destruction.

SUSPENSION IN NEW YORK.—The N. Y. Tribune of yesterday says:

"We are sorry to be obliged to announce another suspension. Messrs. Carleton & Co., one of our largest silk houses, was obliged to suspend payment to-day. Their liabilities are about \$700,000 and they show a surplus of \$140,000 of assets. Immediate cash relief was needed, which could not be had upon terms which would be submitted to."

A GOOD BUSINESS.—The South Carolina Railroad last year earned gross \$1,000,717, and the running expenses were thirty-nine per cent, leaving \$609,711 net profit; applied to interest on the debt of the company, 154,328 dollars; seven per cent, on the capital stock 271,600 dollars, and 163,782 dollars to surplus fund.

By the Canada.

PARIS, JAN. 30.

President Louis Napoleon gave a grand dinner to the English Minister, and expressed a great regret at the prevalence of the belief in England of his warlike intentions. He had lived there, and had many friends among the people, regarding the English affairs there, are unpromising, but give no new feature of the Caffir war.

WASHINGTON, FEB. 19.

In the Senate yesterday, a petition was received from Mr. Grinnell, of New York, asking the Government to accept his vessels, and send them on a second search for Sir John Franklin.

The resolution to print Kossuth's farewell address, was debated, and opposed by Clemens and Borland, and advocated by Seward and Cass.

Mr. Clemens also opposed the payment of Kossuth's expenses while in Washington. The motion to print finally prevailed—yeas, 21; nays, 20.

A message was received from the President, transmitting a letter from the U. S. Commissioners under the convention with Brazil, setting forth the causes which impel the conclusions of the commissioners.

Mobile Advertiser.

COTTON.—The receipts since the 14th instant, inclusive, amount to 34,671 bales, and he exports for the same period to 25,279 bales, viz: to Liverpool 6,821, Havre 8,000, Nantz 1,730, New York 2,320, Boston 3,461, Providence 505, Philadelphia 843, Baltimore 506, and to New Orleans 1,095—leaving a stock on hand not cleared last evening of 129,821 bales against 175,856 same time last year.

The first two days of the week under review were marked by rather a limited business, the extreme prices asked by holders preventing buyers from going on freely, and the rates obtained were most approved style of the art, and neatly set in Lockets, Pins, Rings, Bracelets, Frames or Cases. Pictures executed in the Crayon or Magic Background style, if desired. The public are respectfully invited to call and examine specimens.

February 7, 1852. 2-tf.

LANDRETH'S GARDEN SEEDS.

JUST RECEIVED, WARRANTED, COPY OF 1851. FOR SALE BY JAS. BLAIR.

ing day, sellers being too hard for buyers, thereby sales were very much restricted. The arrival of the steamer Canada was announced by telegraph on Thursday, with Liverpool dates to the 31st ult. The sales in that market for the week were reported at 68,000 bales and prices had improved fully an eighth of a penny per lb. These advances caused another brisk day in our market, and sales to a large extent were made at very full prices.—Yesterday was a quiet day, sellers were willing enough to meet buyers, but the demand being limited the sales were quite light, the tone of the market being decidedly dull and drooping.

LIVERPOOL CLASSIFICATION.

	1852.	1851.
Ordinary,	6½ @ 6½	9 @ 9½
Middling,	— @ 7½	9½ @ 9½
Good Middling,	7½ @ —	10 @ —
Middling Fair,	7½ @ 8	10½ @ 10½
Fair,	8½ @ 8½	nominal.

The total sales of the week we put down at 23,000 bales, viz: on Saturday 3,500, Monday 3,500, Tuesday 9,000, Wednesday 3,000, Thursday 7,000 and on Friday 2,000. Taken for England and France—Northern buyers also operated to a fair extent.

MOBILE COTTON STATEMENT.

FRIDAY EVENING, FEB. 20, '52.

Stock on hand 1st September, '51. 27797

Received this week, 34672

Received previously, 280958-315629

Exported the week, 343426

Exported previously, 183326-213603

Stock on hand and on shipboard not cleared this evening, 129821

RECEIPTS AND STOCKS OF COTTON AT THE SHIPPING

Ports, since 1st September, to date.

	1852.	1851.
N. Orleans,	Feb. 17 80962	65915
Mobile,	Feb. 20 31529	32875
Savannah,	Feb. 11 185105	201569
Charleston,	Feb. 12 231815	246943
Florida,	Feb. 5 87590	35629
Texas,	Feb. 7 18475	14569
Virginia,	Feb. 1 2911	11155
N. Carolina,	Feb. 1 6040	6853
New York,	Feb. 1 —	—
Total,	1674425	551538

BLANKS—Executions and Attachments, printed on fine flat-cap paper and the blank neatly ruled, for sale at this office. Price \$1.25 per quire.

OBITUARY.

DIED, at his residence near this place on the 23d instant, of sudden and brief attack of apoplexy, REV. SAMUEL BUTLER, in the 53d year of his age. The deceased was one amongst the earliest settlers of this country, where, by untiring energy and industry, he succeeded in accumulating a handsome fortune. Endowed by nature with a strong and vigorous mind, as well as a remarkably correct judgment, the former was no less improved by his close powers of observation, than the latter was disciplined by the faithful lights of sober experience. Such, in a great measure, were the elements and education of a character, which, allied with his undeviating integrity, gave him a large space in the respect, esteem and confidence of the community.

He combined with a uniform mildness of disposition and urbanity of manner, the sterner attributes of firmness, decision and dignity, all of which were associated with marked sobriety, moderation, and justice. Such were the prominent virtues of the enterprising and public spirited citizen whose loss is now felt by this community in the death of the deceased. A melancholy sense, however, of the public loss, is nothing compared with that bereavement which has been sustained by a large family, a profound sympathy for whom is the prevailing sentiment of all. The loss of such a husband and such a father, fills indeed the darkest picture of widowhood and orphanage. In to that sanctuary we do not propose to enter. No other solace is left them but the consolations of that faith which was proclaimed in the life, and illustrated in the death of him whose death they mourn.—*Republican*.

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40 D. LEIDY'S 25

SARSAPARILLA BLOOD PILLS

AHEAD OF ALL OTHERS!

THE ENVOY OF ALL PILL MANUFACTURERS!!

BECAUSE they are safer, better and more efficacious than any others; and because the public will take no others if they can get them.

Five hundred thousand boxes have been sold annually for the last five years. Young and old, male and female can always take them with equal safety, without fear.

If pills be necessary for purging and cleansing the stomach and bowels, and purging the blood and fluids of the body, take no others—For no other pills produce those combined effects, or contain Sarsaparilla in them. Eat, drink and live as usual, and pursue your usual occupation whilst taking them, without fear of taking cold, during all kind of weather.

One Thousand Dollars are waged that more genuine certificates (from physicians, Clergymen, Members of Congress and respectable citizens) can be produced of their efficacy than of any others, and Ten Dollars will be forfeited in every instance where one box will not do more good than two boxes of any other.

Forty Pills are in a box, and sold for Twenty-Five cents per box, with directions and much wholesome advice accompany each box. They have no taste or unpleasant smell—free from dust or powder of any kind, do not grip the stomach or bowels, produce no sickness, vomiting or bad feelings. They are good at all times, and adapted to most diseases common to mankind.

No one having once taken them will be willing to take any others afterwards, because they always do good, and if they do not then do others will.

Dr. N. B. LEIDY, the proprietor and manufacturer, is a regular Druggist, Chemist and Physician; of fifteen years experience in Philadelphia; Graduate of the University of Pennsylvania; member of different Medical Institutions of Philadelphia, New York, Boston, Baltimore, &c., and associate and corresponding member of several Medical Institutions of London and Paris—hence the reason of the greater confidence placed in his pills, and there being recommended in the practice of most respectable physicians throughout the United States.

Principal Depot, Dr. LEIDY'S DISPENSARY, No. 114, North Front St., Philadelphia—and sold wholesale and retail by JAMES BLAIR, Columbus, Mo.

Also, by COLEMAN & CLAYTON, Aberdeen, Md.; J. TUCKER, Mobile, Ala.; J. WRIGHT & CO., N. O.

C. S. FENNER, M. D.,

General and Ophthalmic Surgeon,

(Late of New Orleans.)

ABERDEEN, MISS.

HAVING established himself in Aberdeen, will practice exclusively as a surgeon, including the medical and surgical treatment of the diseases of the EYE. He invites the attention of persons requiring Surgical Operations, either for the relief of diseases, or the removal of deformities. Among the cases that come within his department of the profession, he will enumerate a few, such as:

Operations for Hare-lip—Club-foot—contracted tendons—closed Jaws, the result of salivation—Lithotomy—Tumors of various kinds—Nostril Hernia—Acurisms, &c. Cancers cured without the aid of the knife, if preferred by the patient.

From his extensive experience in treating diseases of the eye, he is enabled to give relief in many cases that have been regarded as incurable, and would particularly ask the attention of those having Cataract, Pterygium, Opacity of the Cornea, or who have lost their sight from other causes; also those who have SORE EYES of long standing resulting in Granular lids—as he believes he can give entire and permanent relief in every case where the structure of the Eye is not destroyed by the inflammation.

Feb 7, 1852. 2x

PIANO & FURNITURE WARE-ROOM.

J. WOMELSDORFF.

TAKES this method of informing the public, that he has removed his Cabinet Ware-Room to the brick house on Market street, nearly opposite Haden & Road's Grocery Store, where he intends keeping on hand a well mixed assortment of

House-hold and Kitchen Furniture, SUCH AS

BUREAUS, BEDSTEPS, WARDROBES, WASH-STANDS, TABLES, SAFES, LOOKING-GLASSES, CHAIRS, MATTRESSES &c., which he will sell at prices to suit the times. He has just received direct from one of the most celebrated Piano-manufacturers in the United States, four choice

PIANOS,

which he will sell at a small advance on New York prices for cash. Persons desiring to purchase would best call and examine for themselves.

N. B. In addition to the above branch of his business, he will personally attend to the duties of Undertaking with neatness and dispatch whenever called upon to do so.

J. WOMELSDORFF. 51x

FURNITURE WARE-ROOM.

THE undersigned thankful to his friends for past favors, still continues at the old stand, where he will keep constantly on hand a general assortment of

Cabinet Furniture, CONSISTING IN PART OF

BUREAUS, WARDROBES, SAFES, BED-STEADS, SOFAS, LOUNGES, OTTOMANS, MATTRESSES, LOOKING GLASSES, CHAIRS, &c. He has also on hand, and will continue to keep

METALIC COFFINS, of all sizes. Also; Coffins made at the shortest notice; a good Horse and gentle horses furnished to the citizens of Columbus for five dollars.

J. N. GASTON. 51x

IRON RAILINGS.

MORE & GALLAGHER.

CORNER of Broad and Coats Sts., Philadelphia.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Railings for fronts of country enclosures, Verandas, Balconies, Chairs, Settees, Tables, Lions, Dogs, Fountains, and every kind of fancy Iron Work, which will be warranted to